sketches taken in Brazil. He was a man of rugged appearance who had plainly struggled with physical ills, but whose face was lighted by sincerity and geniality, as every American who had the good fortune to meet him will recall.

Experiments with chinch bugs. — I notice in the second paragraph of the very interesting and important address of Professor Snow published in your last, a slight inaccuracy, to which I should not think it worth while to call attention if it did not seem that his statement as it stands might have the effect to discourage investigation of a subject scarcely touched as yet, by any one. I have never made any attempt to communicate disease to chinch bugs in the field by artificial cultures or in any other way, and hence cannot be said to have failed in this experiment. My experimental work with diseases of this insect has been hitherto limited to the laboratory, where the results have been various, but on the whole very interesting and suggestive. Professor Snow is certainly entitled to great credit for his systematic and persistent experiments with the transfer of the chinch-bug diseases by the method of contagion. The other field is as yet practically unworked. *S. A. Forbes.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

11 December 1891.—The 166th meeting of the club was held at 156 Brattle St. Mr. S. Henshaw was chosen chairman.

Mr. A. P. Morse recorded the capture of *Melanoplus minor* at Sherburne and Wellesley in this State and at North Conway, N. H. According to Mr. Scudder this species has not been previously recorded from New England.

Mr. S. H. Scudder showed some plates he had recently received from Mr. W. H. Edwards of the larvae of *Papilio zolicaon* and of the various stages of *Oeneis uhleri*. This led to some discusssion of the distribution of the species of Oeneis and of some other boreal and alpine insects.

Mr. S. H. Scudder remarked that in consequence of the statement in his Butterflies of New England (p. 724-725) of the possibility of the occurrence of fleshy filaments in the earliest stages of the larva of *Anosia plexippus* on the second abdominal segment comparable to those occurring on this segment in *Tasitia berenice* or on the eighth abdominal segment in both species, he had made a very careful examination of living specimens in the first and second larval stages and found that neither on the second abdominal nor on the third thoracic segment (where filaments occur in other genera of the subfamily) could any trace of them be found.

Mr. Scudder also called attention to a new illustration of the effect of climate on the development of butterflies in some experiments made with *Oeneis semidea*. Out of a lot of eggs laid July 20-25, and widely distributed, the first young caterpillars moulted in West Virginia on August 15; by August 27 two more had changed, together with one in Philadelphia, and on September 5, one had moulted in West Virginia for the second time. In Cambridge, however, the single surviving larva was still in the first stage on Sept. 11, and the same was true at Ottawa as late as Sept. 4, at about which time one passed the first moult, and another early in October.

He then exhibited some interesting new species of Orthoptera lately received from Mr. Blatchley, from Vigo County, Indiana.

Some discussion followed with regard to the gypsy moth (*Ocneria dispar*). Mr. S. Henshaw stated that the larvae of this species are gregarious in Europe, while in this country they scatter soon after hatching.

Mr. Scudder showed a monograph of the trees which furnished the amber of the Baltic, by Conwentz, which contained notes on the diseases of these trees as caused by insects. The work is illustrated by excellent plates, and the borings of a beetle referred to Anthaxia and of a fly supposed to belong to Sciara are figured.